(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2657.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1786.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February* 12.

TOWARDS the month of May 1785, a ſhepherd, attending his flock in a plain near the frontiers of Armenia, was ſtruck by the ſudden appearance of a beautiful young man, who bid him follow him, and conducted him into an adjoining thicket to a venerable old perſonage, who addreſſed the ſhepherd in theſe words:

"I am Mahomet. As my people have relaxed from their wonted fervour, and daily diſgrace themſelves by the perpetration of the vileſt crimes, I firſt reſolved to caſt them into the hands of the infidels; yet, full of compaſſionate concern for the true believers, I have called and choſen thee to be the reſtorer of my empire. Go thou forth, and declare unto my people the errand I ſend thee upon. All the faithful muſſulmen will join thee. If any man reſiſt, give him death for his portion. The young man now with thee, and another who is to ſhare with him in the ſame employment, ſhall, though inviſible to mortal eyes, follow thee wherever thou goeſt. Thou ſhalt be called the Victorious Shepherd."

He ſaid, and vaniſhed. In the very next place he comes to the people—acquaints them with his divine miſſion—they melt at his moving harangues. An aga arrives to diſperſe the mob—hearkens to him a while, and calls him an impoſtor. Follow me, ſaid the inſpired ſhepherd—bend to me, or thou dieſt. The aga ſmiles contempt, and drops dead on the ſpot. Another aga is appointed. The new magiſtrate offers to lay violent hands on the preacher. The aga is ſtruck with ſudden death. Superſtition triumphs. The people flock about him. They form a little army, with which the ſhepherd attacks a country town in Georgia, guarded by a tower, which contained four hundred Ruſſians. The new prophet offers their lives to all who will turn Mahometans. Half of the garriſon had the weakneſs to accept; the remaining two hundred were put to the ſword.

The Victorious Shepherd preſents himſelf before the three baſhaws of Georgia—informs them of his miſſion—and bids them acquaint ſultan Abdulhamad with his intention. The latter's anſwer was, that he muſt conſult with the grand ſignior, leſt he ſhould expoſe himſelf and his family to certain death.

It is the deputation from the aforeſaid ſultan which has ſpread ſuch conſternation in that city, as the divan did not think proper to take the Victorious Shepherd under their protection. It is ſaid in public, that to this refuſal alone are to be attributed the misfortune of the imperial houſe. All the grand ſignors, ſay they, muſt periſh, and the angel of death is cloſe at their heels. The fact is, whatever the tale may be, that the Victorious Shepherd is at the head of forty thouſand Arabs; that he has routed a conſiderable body of Ruſſians, and that he indiſcriminately puts to the ſword all thoſe who refuſe to embrace the Mahometan religion!

Feb. 25. The new grand viſir, Jouſſouff Pacha, arrived here on the 22d, from his government of Morea. From the diſſatisfaction which the Muſti and his adherents had occaſioned among the people, there was reaſon to fear that a diſturbance would ariſe at the inſtallation, but by the care and attention of the captain pacha, all was kept quiet, notwithſtanding the performance of the uſual pompous ceremonies. The new prime miniſter immediately entered on the exerciſe of his office.

ST. ANDERO, *(Spain) February* 20.

The rectitude of our ſovereign's orders, and the protection and favours ſhewn to American ſhips in Spain are daily more conſpicuous. The Enterpriſe, captain John Frankford, having arrived here lately from Philadelphia with a loading of flour, ſome of the ſailors offered tobacco for ſale, upon which the mayor of the town, Don Juan Pedroſo, on ſuſpicion that there was a quantity on board, with other effects omitted in the manifeſt, delivered in at the cuſtom-houſe, proceeded with violence to examine and confiſcate the ſhip; but the captain having made his complaint, and government informed of the injuſtice, ſentence was given againſt the mayor by a mulct of 400 ducats, deprivation of his employment, and rendered incapable of ſerving the king hereafter, all which has been complied with, and the American ſhip immediately releaſed.

PETERSBURGH, *February* 25.

The eaſtern part of this empire, which extends from the Wolga to the frontiers of China by Great Tartary, is at preſent the leaſt known of any part of the Ruſſian dominions; and it being the pleaſure of our ſovereign that theſe countries ſhould be explored, a caravan of 360 perſons is formed to undertake that dangerous journey. This caravan arrived on the 10th of December at Moſcow, where nearly as many more perſons will join it, and then they will proceed to Caſcan, from whence they will deſcend the Wolga towards the Caſpian Sea to enter the deſerts, which reach from the north of Bucharia to Selinſki towards the frontiers of China.

KLAUJENBERG, *February* 22.

A violent ſhock of an earthquake which happened on the 15th of this month, has cauſed much damage; three baſtions were thrown down, and the powder in the magazine fallen into the river Szamos; four of the principal buildings of the fortreſs are alſo thrown down, and a vaſt number of houſes in the town damaged. Although this calamity has not been repeated, yet the people have not recovered their alarms.

HAGUE, *March* 25.

The city of Amſterdam having reſolved to reſtore the ſtadtholder the command of the garriſon at the Hague, eleven members of the oppoſite opinion have written a letter accompanied by a memorial to their noble and great powers, in which they avow the motives of their oppoſition. The equeſtrian corps, and ſeveral towns, have underſtood this as a notification; but the deputies of Dordretch, Haerlem, Leyden, and Gouda, have taken a copy of it to lay before their conſtituents. Thoſe of Amſterdam itſelf have taken ſaid memorial ad referendum, ſo that the matter muſt undergo another inveſtigation.

LONDON, *February* 16.

The following advice of Monſ. Neckar, deſerves to be written in letters of gold over the door of every monarch's cabinet: "Do not doubt it, Sire, a prudent adminiſtration will be more valuable to you than the moſt excellent political ſyſtems; and if to ſo much ſtrength, you unite all the ſway and influence acquired over other nations, by a diſtinguiſhed character of juſtice and moderation, you will enjoy at once, the greateſt glory and the moſt formidable power. Alas, Sire, preſent this magnificent ſpectacle to the world; and then, if you deſire triumphal arches, ſhew yourſelf in your provinces, and preceded by the fame of your goodneſs, appear ſurrounded with the bleſſings of your people and the heart felt acclamations of a ſenſible nation, made happy by its ſovereign."

The Iriſh, ſays a correſpondent, are fully convinced of the neceſſity which ſubſiſts of entering into ſome ſort of commercial alliance with Great-Britain. No conviction of any point ever was either more general or more lively than that which they feel. Even the moſt violent members of oppoſition remark with regret the unfavourable condition in which their nation ſtands with regard to trade. They acknowledge that ſomething ought and muſt be done to render the people comfortable and independent——independent as to *wealth*, which is that ſort of independence which contributes the moſt to national felicity. It is much more than probable that they have long ſince done penance for their ſuperfluous conduct, at the time when the moſt precious of all boons was held out to them by government; and if their pride will but ſuffer them, there is no doubt but that they will be very forward to propoſe ſome ſuccedaneum for the meaſure which they rejected. At all events they will urge the expediency of ſome one doing ſo, and that ſpeedily.

March 11. A letter from Greenock, dated Feb. 22, ſays, "Under an opinion that it is the deſign of the legiſlature to give ſome ſignal encouragement to the fiſheries, a number of barques are preparing at this and other ports, to be employed in the herring and cod fiſheries the enſuing ſeaſon; if this is fully proſecuted, 10,000 ſeamen may be kept in North Britain only, for contingencies."

March 15. The intelligence from Halifax, which was announced to have been received ſome days ago, has been concealed with great care from the public. We underſtand, however, that there has been a conſiderable tumult at Newfoundland, occaſioned by a number of American fiſhermen, who diſturbed our people, and carried off a large quantity of fiſhing tackle and other things.

It is not to be ſuppoſed that the late depredations committed by the American fiſhermen on the Britiſh property at Newfoundland, are countenanced by the congreſs. If they did countenance them in acts of theft and robbery, they would expoſe themſelves to the contempt and vengeance of all the world. Being more civiliſed, they would be more reprouchable than the inhabitants on the coaſt of Barbary.——At all events there is reaſon to preſume, that if damage has been ſuſtained, ample reſtitution will be made for it.

March 20. Every effort is at work to raiſe a commotion in India. Deſtroy the India bill, and you deſtroy the miniſter, is the cry; and the honourable means by which this is to be effected is, by aiding the Aſiatics as the Americans are aided, whoſe beſt friends, whoſe moſt powerful advocates, and thoſe who fought moſt bravely for them, never ſtirred from home! Battles were fought, troops were defeated, armies were captured, at home! The confirmation only came from America.

M. de Peynier, who is arrived at Rochfort from India, in the St. Michael, has brought important intelligence to the French miniſters of the preſent ſtate of affairs there, particularly with reſpect to the differences ſubſiſting between Tippoo Saib and the government of Pondicherry.

March 21. The ſudden apparition of the beautiful young damſel ſailing through the air at an elevation of about four hundred feet, produced yeſterday an aſtoniſhing effect on the petrified multitude.——It was one of Mr. Enſien's air figures, now exhibiting at the Pantheon, from the roof of which it was let off at two o'clock, and took its direction to the north-weſt. A correſpondent, who ſaw it paſs over St. Giles's, ſays, the figure made a charming appearance in the air, and conſtantly remained upright.

March 31. Advices from the Hague of the 22ſt ult. ſay, that during the late diſturbances (in which the cauſe of the ſtadtholder, if not totally ruined, has ſuffered conſiderably) a courier extraordinary arrived at the French ambaſſador's from Paris, whoſe diſpatches announce, that his moſt chriſtian majeſty, deſiring to contribute towards every thing that can maintain the liberty and independence of the ſtates general, his allies, promiſes to oppoſe, as much as may depend on him, the interference of any foreign power to diſturb their high mightineſſes in the arrangement of their domeſtic affairs.

April 1. The following ſingular circumſtance, a correſpondent aſſures us, took place a ſhort time ſince. A young gentleman of diſtinction having loſt a conſiderable ſum of money was ſo exceedingly affected by it, that he determined on an act of ſuicide, in order to relieve him from his diſtreſs. Filled with this idea, he put a caſe of piſtols in his pockets, and proceeding to a tavern, he ordered a room and a bottle of claret, with pen, ink, and paper. He then wrote a letter to an intimate friend, deſcribing his unhappy ſtate, which he declared himſelf unable any longer to bear; told him, that by the time the letter reached him he ſhould be out of his miſery, and concluded with ſome requeſts as a laſt proof of his friendſhip. Having diſpatched his letter, he laid his piſtols on the table, and being exceedingly thirſty, and ſeeing the wine ſtanding before him, he very naturally drank a glaſs. The refreſhment this afforded him tempted him to repeat it; he took a third, and in brief, four or five glaſſes gave ſuch a happy turn to his thoughts by exhilaration, that he deferred his raſh purpoſe, until his friend burſt into the room, with the utmoſt anxiety! inſtead of ſeeing the letter-writer weltered in his blood, he ſaw him ſitting at the table muſing with great compoſure. He inſtantly removed the piſtols! they finiſhed the bottle together, and the deſpairing man went home, reconciled to himſelf and to that life which he had ſo recently determined to renounce.

April 3. The appearance of a ſhepherd to the Turks in Georgia, pretending to be commiſſioned from Mahomet, to ſuppreſs vice and eſtabliſh the true religion, has excited ſuch a ferment among the people, that nothing could ever equal it but the inſurrections in this capital in June, 1780. Numbers of Ruſſians have fallen a ſacrifice to Turkiſh ſuperſtition, and fire and ſword are again propagating the principles of the holy prophet. The policy of the divan promoted the impoſition, but their fears prevent them from publicly expoſing the cauſe of the impoſtor.

April 5. An old man in the county of Durham, was afflicted about two years ago with a mortification in his feet, ſo as to be confined to his chair for 12 months or more, in the courſe of which he loſt two of his toes, his legs were dreadfully ſwelled, ſo much as to make him be looked upon as incurable; after trying various medicines to no viſible effect, he was by ſome means adviſed to eat honey in large quantities, which he did to the quantity of eight or nine pounds a week: the conſequence of which was, that in little more than half a year his legs returned to their natural ſtate, the mortification was ſtopped,

and he is now able to wear boots, and ſtir about buſineſs. It is not improbable, but that an equal mixture of honey and French brandy, applied outwardly to the parts affected, would greatly forward the cure.——The above may be depended on as a fact.

April 5. Whatever bills government may get paſſed for the repreſſion of the enormities committed by the ſervants of the Eaſt-India company in the Eaſt, they will only be laughed at. Eaſt-India is at ſuch a diſtance, and theſe gentlemen are ſo cloſely linked together, that not one in a hundred, how flagrant ſoever may be their offences, can be brought to juſtice. We ſee how difficult it is to bring an overgrown criminal to condign puniſhment, though his flagitious actions be ever ſo notorious. Even the fruits of his iniquities ſerve for his defence: and the greater his guilt, the greater his ſecurity. "Plate ſin with gold, and the ſtrong lance of juſtice hurtleſs breaks." But even ſuppoſing two or three examples ſhould be made, this will not repreſs the evil.—The temptation to extortion and rapacity, ſaid lord Clive ingenuouſly, it is too ſtrong for fleſh and blood to reſiſt it; and the conſequence will be, not the ſuppreſſion of the enormities, but that the wealth accumulated will be remitted to other countries, to which it will be followed by its poſſeſſors: and thus every country on the continent of Europe will faſten on the ſpoils of our provinces in India, while we are at the expence of maintaining them.

April 8. On Wedneſday noon an American gentleman ſet off from Mr. Adams, the American ambaſſador's houſe in Groveſnor-ſquare, for Falmouth, to embark on board the packet for New-York, whither he is charged with diſpatches from the plenipotentiary to congreſs.

A letter from Copenhagen ſays, that they have received a letter from the captain of a merchant ſhip, ſuppoſed to have been loſt in the ſtormy weather, giving an account that he was taken by the Barbary pirates, and carried into Algiers, where he and the crew are now priſoners. He gives a melancholy account of the barbarity of thoſe people to all chriſtian priſoners: that he and his crew are in a ſtarving condition, and yet obliged to labour on the fortifications, and if they do not ſtand it, they are ſure to be baſtinadoed. The letter adds, that as ſoon as the weather will permit, a fleet of men of war will be ſent to demand their releaſement.

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, April 5.

"Yeſterday ſe'nnight a moſt extraordinary circumſtance occurred here. A countryman wanting to croſs the river, caſually got into a boat, with an intent to convey himſelf over; but not knowing how to manage the boat, he drove to ſea, and actually arrived at Calais on the Tueſday following, from which place an account was received laſt Saturday of his being ſafe and well."

There is now living near Bolton, Lancaſhire, a woman named Anne Cockrill, aged one hundred and ſix years. She remembers the coronation of king James II. and works every day at ſpinning cotton. Her brother, with four of his ſons, ſerved in queen Anne's wars. She is mother to two children, grand-mother to nineteen, great-grand-mother to ſixty-three, and great great-grand-mother to twenty-five.

April 9. Private letters from Calcutta (brought by the laſt packet from India) mention, that Sir William Jones had collected ſome very valuable Oriental manuſcripts, and that an Engliſh tranſlation of the moſt intereſting papers, relating to the natural and civil hiſtory of Hindoſtan, was carrying on under his inſpection.

April 11. Advices from the Hague, of the 7th inſtant, ſay, "Moſt of the patrician families dread very much, as does alſo the prince, the ſucceſs of the democratical party; becauſe, ſhould that party prevail, theſe powerful families, accuſtomed to pay their court to the ſtadtholder only, hitherto the diſpenſer of places, would be obliged to flatter the people, and be dependent on them. This is in general what, but particularly in the province of Zealand, Utrecht, Guelders, and Frieſland, where the nobleſſe are numerous, will retard for a long time to come the admiſſion of a new regulation, whilſt in the province of Holland, where the cities are more numerous and have more ſway, the influence of the nobleſſe and of the ſtadtholder is more eaſily lopped and deſtroyed."

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, March 15.

"The ſhocks of earthquakes which were felt at the end of laſt month in Moravia, extended to many other places. On the 27th, at four o'clock in the morning, three very violent ſhocks were felt at Freudenthal, Ratiſbon, Neiſs, Oppeln, Neuſtadt and Grotkau. Freudenthal and Neiſs ſuffered moſt; many houſes were damaged. This ſubterraneous commotion began in the Carpathian mountains, and extended through Moravia, the principalities of Neiſs and Glatz, as far as the mountains called Rieſenbirge. The moſt violent ſhocks appeared to have taken place at Soran, Loſkon, Oppeln and Frankenſtein; a number of houſes have been ſhattered; a little river at Altheide, a mile behind Glatz, ſuddenly overflowed its banks, and the neighbouring inhabitants were obliged to quit their houſes; an hour after the river returned to its bed."

April 16. The American ſhips which trade up the Mediterranean, or to any of the Spaniſh ports, are moſt of them armed, and carry from ten to twenty guns each, to defend them againſt the Barbary corſairs. For their future ſecurity, they alſo ſail two or three together.

A letter from Elſineur ſays, that a fleet of ſhips of war, moſt of them carrying from ſixty to ſeventy guns, are getting ready for ſea, and are to ſail for Algiers to demand the releaſe of a ſhip and crew, and afterwards to cruiſe in the Mediterranean, jointly with the Portugueſe and other powers, in order to clear thoſe ſeas of the Barbarians. The ſame letter ſays, that the king has ordered two ninety gun ſhips to be built, as ſoon as poſſible, upon the ſame conſtruction as the Engliſh men of war.

April 18. The king has been pleaſed to appoint Sir Guy Carleton, knight of the moſt honourable order of the Bath, to be captain-general and governor in chief in and over the province of Quebec, in America, in the room of Sir Frederick Haldimand, K. B.

The king has alſo been pleaſed to appoint the ſaid Sir Guy Carleton to be captain-general and governor in chief in and over the province of Nova-Scotia, including the iſland of St. John and Cape Breton in America, in the room of John Parr, Eſq; and of the province of New-Bruſnſwick, in America, in the room of Thomas Carleton, Eſquire.

The king has alſo been pleaſed to appoint the ſaid Sir Guy Carleton to be general and commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in the above-mentioned provinces and iſlands, and within the iſland of Newfoundland.

The ſtates of Holland have taken off ſome reſtrictions from the Roman Catholics, allowing them to exerciſe their religion without incumbrance. It is in meditation alſo to take off that duty which is called recognition.

An American armed veſſel having taken an Algerine corſair, with a number of Moors on board, will probably be the means of either a truce or cartel being ſettled between thoſe powers, by which a number of unhappy people who have been confined at Algiers for ſome time paſt, will be releaſed from ſlavery.

DUBLIN, *March* 1.

A trade to the Eaſt is now held out by intereſted writers, to be prejudicial to a nation; as ſilver is one of the chief articles of export to thoſe diſtant regions; but it ſhould be conſidered, that this metal is eſtimated in thoſe parts (eſpecially in China) at three times the value which it bears in Europe; and as to the danger of injuring ſome of our manufactures by the imports of ſilks, chintzes, &c. ſuch an apprehenſion might be entirely obviated by the duties that have or may be laid on, while raw ſilk, cotton, teas, drugs, ſpices, &c. would be brought to us in a much more advantageous manner than at preſent. As ſoon as the fiſheries heretofore enabled the Dutch to make further exertions in point of commercial acquiſition, they extended their views to Aſiatic poſſeſſions, and conſequent trade, by which means their republic roſe to its preſent ſtate of opulence and grandeur, and though poſſeſſed of but a ſmall tract of territory, to which nature had been parſimonious in thoſe advantages that moſt other countries ſo liberally abound in, every impediment to their riſing proſperity was ſhort-removed by the wiſdom of their legiſlators, and the encouragement held forth to trade and internal induſtry.

March 6. There are more American ſhips now in the port of Dublin than have ever been known ſince the revolution, and the encouragement for the export of our manufactures wears a more favourable aſpect than it has lately done. It is, however, much to be lamented that the high duty on tobacco produces many inſtances of veſſels carrying their cargoes to ſome other market. It is a fact perfectly well known to all mercantile people, that if the tobacco duty was leſſened to ſix-pence the pound (which then would be nearly twice its original coſt) the revenue would be increaſed conſiderably; the ſmuggler would then have little or no temptation to run his tobacco; the barter of this article for our manufactures would be much augmented; and, above all, the ſpecie which the coaſting ſmugglers give for tobacco ſo run, would be kept in the country, and appropriated to more beneficial purpoſes than the chewing ſuch an extraordinary luxury.

March 9. The Britiſh miniſterial meaſure, with reſpect to the fortifications, has been reprobated upon the principle of its increaſing the ſtanding army, which has at all times been conſidered as dangerous to the exiſtence of liberty; as alſo its being derogatory to the dignity of the Britiſh flag, and the confidence ever repoſed in the wooden walls of that empire. This circumſtance diſpoſes ſome to think that the miniſter can in future hold but a very precarious tenure of his office, and that a new ſyſtem of meaſures and men will ſhortly prevail. This, however, may be doubted. A change of adminſtration in Great-Britain is generally productive of a ſimilar revolution in Ireland, but it is ten thouſand to one whether it will make the leaſt alteration for the better in our commercial or political concerns. The grand deſign of every chief governor and his ſecretary has been to increaſe Engliſh influence and authority among us, and to depreſs the exertions of Iriſh patriotiſm. Thus, it is immaterial to the bulk of the people, who is to remain here, or who may poſſibly be appointed to ſucceed in their elevated and lucrative ſtations.

BOSTON, *May* 18.

Notwithſtanding the fate of Pilatre and Rozier, who periſhed by the burſting of the balloon, at the perpendicular height of near two miles from the earth, other adventurers are ſtill attempting improvements in this new and hazardous mode of navigation. If we may believe Joſeph Vanderkruz, a Dutch balloon man of Amſterdam, he ſoared to ſuch an amazing height in October laſt, as to ſmell the ſulphur in the ſun, and diſcover that the earth is a body fixed, and without any motion, annual or diurnal.—Another adventurer, reſiding in the ſouth of France, is ſaid to be preparing a balloon of an extraordinary ſize, to make the tour of the world. He propoſes croſſing the Atlantic in the latitude of twenty-two or thereabouts weſtwardly, and is not without hopes of performing the whole voyage in the courſe of a twelve-month.

May 22. We have authentic advice from London, of a very late date, that affairs there, as they reſpect America, bear a very unfavourable aſpect, which is entirely owing to the delay or refuſal of the ſtates to veſt congreſs with the neceſſary powers of government, particularly for the regulation of commerce. Our ambaſſadors, it is ſaid, are in a very diſagreeable predicament; and, it is feared, will, ere long, be treated with contempt. Some propoſals, however, have lately been made reſpecting a treaty of commerce, which are ſaid, in ſome of our lateſt accounts, to have been under the conſideration of the Britiſh cabinet; but whether any thing will be effected, time only can determine.

We hear that general Arnold, who lately arrived at Nova-Scotia from England, is about entering into a moſt extenſive ſmuggling trade between that province and theſe ſtates; and that, for this purpoſe, he will keep a number of veſſels employed in tranſporting goods from England to fill his ſtores at St. John's; from which he will be able, by means of other veſſels, calculated for the buſineſs, to ſupply us with thoſe *neceſſary* articles at a very moderate rate.

NORWICH, *May* 25.

By a gentleman of veracity, late from the ſtate of Vermont, we are well aſſured, that the ſettlements in that ſtate are ſtill made with their uſual rapidity; and that the people in general are faſt approaching to a ſtate of independence and eaſe: the luxuriance of the ſoil, the ſalubrity of the climate, the univerſal induſtry and œconomy practiſed, and the moderation (of conſequence) reſpecting *taxes*, will enable the hardy ſons of Vermont, ſoon to take rank as a body politic, with moſt of her ſiſter ſtates. Nothing but her local ſituation, ſo diſadvantageous as to commercial deſigns, can be argued againſt her growing greatneſs; however, her internal land trade is ſuch (country produce, that ſtaple of America in plenty) that we eſteem the evil to be thereby, in a great meaſure, remedied.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 30.

Extract of a letter from London, dated March 30.

"We are informed from good authority, that there is now in the hands of Mr. Meſkelyne, aſtronomer royal, and will be laid before the commiſſioners of longitude, for their approbation, at their next meeting, a method for determining the latitude of a place at any hour of the day, when the ſun can be ſeen at any altitude only (by a gentleman at Staithes, near Whitby, in Yorkſhire) which will be of great advantage to the mariner, and the greateſt improvement in navigation, of any thing publiſhed theſe 500 years, and was much wanted, as that could only be done by a meridian altitude; and frequently the mariner is prevented by clouds obſcuring the ſun for many days together at noon: and often in long voyages is obliged to beat about to and fro for a long time, ſometimes a month or more, before he dare make the land, if he be not ſure of his latitude, which will be now put into his power to do at any hour of the day, as well as at noon."

June 3. We learn from the beſt authority, that the court of London had abſolutely refuſed to deliver up the poſts on our weſtern territory, alleging the violation of the treaty, in a variety of inſtances, on the part of America.

A very conſiderable armament, it is ſaid, is equipping at Breſt, but their deſtination is not known.

We learn from New-York, that the congreſs have been pleaſed to leſſen the number of commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts of the five ſtaff departments. Mr. Jonathan Burrell, is to preſide in ſettling the accounts of the quarter-maſter's and commiſſary's departments; and Mr. Benjamin Walker is appointed to ſettle and ſuperintend thoſe of the hoſpital, marine, and clothier. By this arrangement, it is ſaid, there will be a ſaving of 4500 dollars annually, until the total abolition of thoſe departments.

Congreſs have alſo been pleaſed to appoint Mr. John Cochran commiſſioner of the continental loan-office for the ſtate of New-York.

Extract of a letter from an officer on the Ohio, to his parents in Windham, Connecticut.

"A creature of the amphibious kind, by the Indians called Oquao, is not the leaſt remarkable among the innumerable curioſities with which this country abounds. This animal has two heads; a property, which, perhaps, belongs not to any other in exiſtence: his tail is fifteen feet long: otherwiſe he in ſome meaſure reſembles a turtle: by day the

Oquao is rarely ſeen, then he lies cloſe in his retreat, under water, but in night he wanders abroad to ſatisfy his hunger——The deer are his favourite game: and his manner of taking them is inſidious and cruel: He places himſelf in a deer path, where without motion, and having the appearance of a ſtump more than of an animal, he waits the approach of his unſuſpicious prey. The deer ſtrides heedleſs over his deſtroyer, who throws out his tail, entwines him in a moment, drags him in ſpite of all his reſiſtance, to the next creek, and their drowns and devours him. One of theſe uncommon animals was diſcovered laſt week by a ſoldier early in the morning, as he was dragging off the boots of the night: Several gentlemen who were there were immediately in queſt of him; and as theſe creatures are far from being ſwift, he was ſoon overtaken: With great difficulty, after having borne the ſtrokes of a dozen clubs for near half an hour, he was killed—happily for us he held his prey to the laſt, otherwiſe our attempt might have been attended with ſome danger——His eyes had ſuch a malignant keenneſs, that I could not help regarding the very ſight of him as being truly horrid. We releaſed the deer, which was already dead, from his fatal grip, brought him home, and weighed him (the Oquao) and found his weight four hundred and forty-four pounds."

ALEXANDRIA, *May* 8.

Laſt Monday afternoon a number of diſorderly people aſſembled near Cameron, where they attacked and unmercifully beat with clubs all who came in their way. They were with difficulty quelled, but not till they had been fired on and ſeveral of them badly wounded. The principal ringleaders were brought to this town and committed to priſon.

A London paper of April 13, ſays, "The death of the king of Pruſſia was very currently believed on Tueſday in the city."

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 15.

On Sunday evening laſt, a ſmall boat, with four perſons on board, ſailing in the mouth of the Severn, was overſet by a ſudden guſt of wind, by which unfortunate accident a man and his wife were drowned.

In the Engliſh houſe of commons, on the 11th of April laſt, Mr. Jenkinſon obſerved, that from a review of the laws reſpecting trade and navigation, he was convinced that they ought to be amended. He then entered into an extenſive diſcuſſion on that ſubject, and propoſed as one regulation, That all foreign built ſhips ſhould be excluded, and, for the encouragement of our own ſhip-wrights, that for the future none but ſuch as were Britiſh built ſhould be permitted by our laws. It was highly incumbent on us to oppoſe a new market, which ſupplied new ſhips, that were adopted by us, after ſome trifling alterations, to give them the title of Britiſh. But in this inſtance, he deſired it would be particularly noticed, that ſuch veſſels as were objected to in the preſent bill but were now in the poſſeſſion of Britiſh merchants, ſhould be permitted to be uſed until they were totally unfit for uſe; this was an act of juſtice: but his principal view was to diſcourage the uſe of American built veſſels in our ſervice, which we now had a right to do, and which muſt contribute greatly to our internal wealth. He then adverted to a diſference of duty between veſſels ready built, which were brought in here as Britiſh property, though built in foreign yards by Britiſh ſubjects, and were charged with duty; whilſt the materials of which they were compoſed muſt pay a duty on importation to this country; and even prize ſhips were liable to a duty of five per cent. when, at the ſame time, foreign veſſels that were ſtranded, and received ſome repairs in this country, were freed from duty, by being received as Britiſh built, the deciſion of which was often left to people who were not judges, who had ſeldom ſeen, or perhaps were but little competent to judge of the veſſel.

He next propoſed, that every veſſel above fifteen tons, with a deck, ſhould be regiſtered. The demand for regiſtering, as it would not exceed fifteen ſhillings muſt ceaſe to be an object; and the inconvenience to mercantile men he was ſure could not be complained of. For when merchants took out their regiſter for a Mediterranean paſs, they did it without reluctance; and he was informed by ſeveral commercial people with whom he had converſed on the ſubject, that there was no ground to complain upon that head. One advantage, on the contrary, muſt ariſe out of the meaſure, that it will deſtroy ſmuggling, as all veſſels being Britiſh property the owners could be detected, and ſued, if found concerned in ſuch practices.

The point would enforce itſelf farther, as the regiſter ſhould contain the name of the port to which ſuch veſſel belonged, and alſo the veſſel would be obliged to carry on board a certificate from the builder. The owner or commander ſhall be obliged to have his oath inſerted in the certificate of the regiſter, to the truth of theſe facts. Security muſt alſo be given by the owner of each veſſel, that if ſuch veſſel be ſold to a foreigner, that the papers be withdrawn; and alſo, if any falſe regiſter be produced, the perſon guilty of ſuch has to encounter the violation of the law on perjury. Notice is alſo to be given if the owner parts with his veſſel, or changes her name: but allowance to be given to veſſels in the European ſeas of ſix months to comply with this act; a year and a half to thoſe in the Weſt-Indies, and thoſe in the Eaſt-Indies are to be allowed two years. Theſe was one ſeverity to which ſome veſſels, which were licenſed in America ſome time back were liable; he inſtanced one which came from Brunſwick, in America, which was under ſeizure in England; and ſuch was the predicament in which the law ſtood, that no relief could be given to the owner. As to the value of the veſſels, when in competition with the ſalary of the officer, that made his attachment to his prize too great a temptation to relinquiſh it. He therefore thought a diſcretionary power ought to be inveſted ſomewhere, to relieve the owners of veſſels, to whom our faith and honour were pledged.

He then ſaid, he would wiſh to print the bill, and let it lie over till after the receſs for the conſideration of the mercantile part of the kingdom; and he wiſhed to receive the opinions and obſervations of every man in the country concerned in the event.

The motion was then put, and leave given to bring in a bill agreeable to Mr. Jenkinſon's ſtatement.

June 4, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

A BEAUTIFUL and healthy farm, containing two hundred and ſixteen acres of land, ſituated in Prince-George's county, about nine miles from Alexandria, and two from Piſcataway; the land is rich and well adapted for farming or planting, plenty of timber, and well watered, it has ten acres of meadow ground cleared for ſowing of timothy; the improvements are, a good dwelling houſe, a large barn, with many neceſſary buildings, a good garden and orchard, all in good repair. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber,

w3 HENRY STONESTREET.

Annapolis, June 12, 1786.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, upon credit, and time given for payment, on the premiſes, at public vendue, on Wedneſday the 6th of July,

A VALUABLE houſe, ground, and improvements, very advantageouſly ſituated in the centre of the city of Annapolis, adjoining to the coffee-houſe on one ſide, and Mr. Hyde's large new building on the other; the ground is about one hundred and ſeventy-one feet in length on Church-ſtreet, and one hundred and ſeventy-nine feet on South-eaſt ſtreet, about ſeventy feet wide at the upper end, and one hundred and fifty feet at the lower, it may be divided into five or more lots.

Alſo, a very convenient brick and ſtone houſe and portion of ground, on the creek, with a fine landing very proper for a ſhip-carpenter, merchant, or tradeſman. The titles are clear and indiſputable. Well ſorted goods, government ſecurities, or paper money, will be taken in payment.

STEPHEN WEST.

June 12, 1786.

PURSUANT to a reſolution of the ſociety of the Cincinnati of this ſtate, entered into at a meeting on the 19th of October laſt, the preſident was requeſted to call on the members to give their punctual attendance at Annapolis on the 4th of July next; in compliance with this requiſition, and from the harmony and warm ſpirit of Friendſhip which have ever diſtinguiſhed and actuated the officers late of the Maryland line, their punctual attendance is expected, to take under conſideration matters of the firſt importance to the ſociety, which admit not of a partial diſcuſſion, but require the deciſion of a full meeting.

W. SMALLWOOD, P.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of captain Thomas Walker, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe having claims to make them known to

w3 NICHOLAS WATKINS, adminiſtrator.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

June 9, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the fourth inſtant, a young negro man of a bright yellow, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, has a round face, high forehead, bending noſe, ſmall eyes, a ſmall mouth, and white teeth, on his left arm above his elbow there is a ſcar where he was gored by an ox when he was young, his feet turn out when he walks, he is a blackſmith by trade and his name is EVAN, but may change it, as he went away once before and went to Mrs. Ball's in Baltimore, and there paſſed for a free man by the name of John Roſher; he is an artful villain; he took with him three coats, viz. one ſtriped holland, one mixed with pearl buttons, one blue cloth, one ſpotted velvet jacket, one buff ditto, one pair of white damaſk breeches, one pair of black bombaſin ditto, one white ſhirt, one oſnabrig ditto, one pair of ſhoes and buckles, ſtockings, handkerchief, an old white hat with old hat put round it for a band; he is very complaiſant. Any perſon that will ſecure the ſaid negro in any gaol ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

w HILLIARY WILSON.

I do forewarn all perſons from entertaining the ſaid negro at their peril.

May 16, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cecil county intend petitioning the next general aſſembly, for a removal of the ſeat of juſtice from Charles-town, in ſaid county, to the Head of Elk.

THE ſubſcribers for erecting a church in the city of Annapolis, are requeſted to pay one fifth of their ſubſcriptions to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, on or before the 20th of July next.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, two and a half miles from Harriſons ferry, on Patowmack, in Maryland, two negro ſlaves, one called ISAAC, about twenty-five years of age, five feet ſix inches high, thin complexion and viſage, has a very open and ſhort noſe, and is very ſullen; had on when he went from home, a ſhort white coat with blue cuffs and collar, and other cloaths which cannot be deſcribed; the other called GUSTAVUS, about twenty-two years old, of a very thick complexion, ſhort forehead, flat noſe, great mouth, and very big legs. All perſons are cautioned againſt harbouring or employing theſe ſlaves under the penalties of the law, and whoever will ſtop and ſecure them, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive a reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

w3 PETER SAVARY, of Prince George's county.

Doden, March 11, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 17th inſtant, a dark mu atto man named TONY, thirty five years of age, a ſtout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a lawyer; had on when he went away, a ſhort white cotton jacket and trouſers, a pair of country made ſhoes and ſtockings; he probably may paſs as a perſon permitted to hire himſelf, and now looking out for work, but no ſuch permiſſion is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow ſhall receive three pounds reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home from a diſtance.

WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well ſituated, being about 30 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from George-town on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaſer may ſuit himſelf as to quality. One half muſt be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Aruudel county, or Mr. JOHN HARDLEY, near Cheſter-town, Kent county.

16

May 8, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers have for ſale ſhell lime, of the beſt quality, and will deliver it at Annapolis on a ſhort notice. 6 w

JAMES PEARCE, Severn-ferry,
EDWARD VIDLER, Annapolis.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Maccubbin, ſon of Joſeph, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be paid, by

SARAH MACCUBBIN, adminiſtratrix.

Baltimore county, April 25, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency to diſcharge my perſon from impriſonment for debts which I am unable to pay. 3 w

GEORGE HENRY.

Tuſculum, Montgomery county.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the friends of literature, that, having built an ample convenient houſe for the accommodation of his pupils, and employed a well qualified aſſiſtant, he will now take a larger number of young gentlemen under his care. In this ſchool are taught the Latin, Greek and Engliſh languages, radically with the greateſt exactneſs; together with the ſeveral polite arts and ſciences neceſſary in a complete education; particular attention is paid to the inſtruction of the pupils in oratory. The price of tuition is four guineas. Boarding and waſhing may be had in genteel families in the vicinity of this ſchool at ſeven pounds ten ſhillings. The ſubſcriber will take two or three more into his own family.

w3 JAMES HUNT.

The ſubſcriber has juſt imported, in the ſhip NONSUCH, captain JOHNS,

A LARGE and elegant aſſortment of ſuperb jewellery, among which are the following: faſhionable ſquare and ovel paſte ſet ſhoe and knee buckles; gold lockets, rings, wires, pins, &c. gold and ſilver watches; gold watch keys; beautiful cornelian ſeals ſet in gold; beſt London gilt and high poliſhed ſteel chains; black ſilk watch ſtrings, with or without ornaments, and many other articles too tedious to mention. 3 w

STEPHEN CLARK.

JUST IMPORTED

From London, in the ſhip Nonſuch, captain Johns,

A GENERAL aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, which will be ſold by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore, at Pig-Point, as uſual, for bills, caſh, or tobacco.

We are much obliged to our friends, and cuſtomers for their paſt favours, eſpecially thoſe who have been regular and punctual in payment, whom we ſhall be always ready to ſerve; and ſuch as have been neglectful on that important point, we hope will now, (or in the courſe of the ſummer) ſettle and pay without fail or further notice. w3

THOMAS TILLARD,
EDWARD TILLARD.

Annapolis May 2, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, by the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 10th of June next, for ready caſh,

A HOUSE which ſtands upon leaſed ground in a pleaſant ſituation, near where the new market houſe will ſtand. w3

WILLIAM SEPTON.

May 1, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of an appointment from the chancellor of Maryland, and in conformity to several acts of the general assembly, the following parcels of land will be sold to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at my dwelling house, on Monday the third day of July next, and the sale will be continued from day to day, to satisfy the just debts due from my father George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, viz. about 73 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, on the burnt house branch, near to Hardigan's tavern, whereon is a good mill seat; 215 acres, part of the tract whereon my father now lives, all in wood, whereon are about 60 acres of rich meadow ground; 110 acres, part of the above tract whereon Mr. Murphy now lives, there are some small improvements on it; should the above lands prove on the sale of them to be insufficient to pay the said debts of my said father, then there will be exposed to sale the remainder of my said father's home tract, whereon he now lives, for the above purpose, and should that be also insufficient, there will also be exposed to public sale 328 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county. The terms of payment are, one third part of the purchase money to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, with interest until paid, one third at the end of two years from the day of sale, with interest until paid, and the other one third at the end of three years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale until paid. Bond with approved security will be required. Those persons who choose to view all or any of the above land before the day of sale, will be shewn them by applying to the subscriber, and should the said Monday, the third day of July next, prove wet or bad, in that case the sale will begin on the very next fair day.

All persons having just claims against my said father George Shipley, sen. are desired to bring them in to me before the day of sale that provision may be made for payment as soon as possible, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

7 TALBOTT SHIPLEY, trustee.

On the second day of next June court, being the 20th day of the month, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 431 acres, adjoining to the bay, between Great and Little Cove point, with an excellent fishing place thereon, particularly in the spring and fall seasons, and a remarkable fine spring of water contiguous to the bay side, where there is a good harbour and landing highly favourable for taking off timber, fence rails, and fire wood; on the above tract of land are two small plantations, both including not more than 60 acres of cleared ground, the remainder abounding with well grown timber, oak, chesnut, pine, &c. many of the latter sufficiently large for ships masts; also an excellent marsh, and a proportion of low ground that with little trouble might be made into good meadow; it is situated within two miles of colonel Fitzhugh's water mill, and not many more from a church. Any person may view the land before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber, at the mouth of Patuxent river. One year's credit will be given from the day of sale for one half the purchase money, and three years credit for the other half, both without interest, in case the payments are punctually made within two months after they become due, otherwise the purchaser to pay interest, and the bond liable to be put in suit for the recovery of principal and interest. The title of the land is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

8 X GEORGE BOURN.

February 21, 1786.

C U B,

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

9 WILLIAM COURTS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Tootell, late of Annapolis, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make speedy payment, and all those who have any claims against said estate are requested to make them known to

7 JAMES WILLIAMS, JOSEPH DOWSON, } acting administrators.

April 26, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Hall, son of Henry, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment to

7 X MARTHA HALL, administratrix.

LANDED at the naval-office at the port of Patuxent, from on board the ship Sally, captain Edward Davis, from London, a BOX marked MB, joined together, No. 6, containing merchandize. The owner is desired to produce the invoice, pay the duties and other charges, and take the same, otherwise the goods will be sold for payment thereof. 3 w

G. BISCOE, naval-officer.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 22d of this instant, June,

A NEGRO man bred to plantation business, about twenty-six years old; a negro woman and child, the woman about twenty eight years and the child about six months old. The sale to be at John Nevitt's public house, a little below Piscataway, and for ready tobacco.

2 X JOHN SANDERS.

Allen's Fresh, June 1, 1786.

THE subscribers have on hand between four and five hundred pounds first cost of goods, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms at twelve months credit. They will also rent the lot and houses they now occupy to any person inclined to purchase the goods; the stand, either for the wet or dry goods business, is well known to be equal, if not superior, to any in Charles county. They also request that those indebted to them will come and discharge their respective balances, or settle their accounts by bond or note before the first day of September, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

2 SIMMS and DYSON.

Prince-George's county, June 3, 1786.

THE subscribers finding it impossible at this time to raise money sufficient to discharge the several claims against them, and being willing and desirous to satisfy all just demands, they take this method to inform their creditors that they propose to convey their property to trustees for the payment of their debts. To effect this business they earnestly request all their creditors to meet at Upper Marlborough, on Thursday the 29th instant, with their claims, when trustees may be appointed, and measures taken, which they hope will be satisfactory to all of them.

They are induced to propose this plan because they are convinced that there will be a considerable balance for themselves and their families, after the payment of their debts, if they can only be indulged with the sale of their property on a reasonable credit; when, if a different conduct should be observed and their property should be taken in execution and sold, during the present scarcity of cash, they must be crushed, and their creditors might suffer. Relying on the justice and generosity of those interested, they flatter themselves that this proposition will be generally acceded to.

2 BENJAMIN JACOB, MORDECAI JACOB.

THE subscriber having purchased a depreciation certificate from a certain John Heaton and passed his note for two hogsheads of tobacco in part payment for the same, hereby forewarns all persons from taking an assignment of the said note, as the certificate proves to be a forgery. w 3

2 JONATHAN PARKER.

Charles county, May 26, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 23d instant, negro TOM, who says he is the property of George Robertson, of Montgomery county, though by the commitment his master's residence appears to be in Calvert; he is a likely young fellow, appears to be between sixteen and twenty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, of black complexion, and has remarkable large feet, his present cloathing is an old regimental coat of blue cloth faced with red, which he says he exchanged a white cotton jacket for since leaving his master, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, country made shoes with strings, and a wool hat very much worn. His master is requested to pay charges and take him away.

2 FRANCIS WARE, sheriff.

June 5, 1786.

THE members of the JOCKEY CLUB are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern on the first Monday in August next, at eleven o'clock.

2

Annapolis, May 30, 1786.

HAVING received positive instructions from the late PROPRIETOR to put every debtor he has in suit, without respect to persons, which we have delayed hitherto, in hopes the late farmers of quit-rents, stewards of manors, and others concerned, would have paid some regard to our former advertisements, by shewing an inclination to settle amicably and make payment; which having neglected, we have only to assure them that after the 20th day of July next, agreeably to the trust reposed in us, actions must commence against both principals and securities as no longer indulgence can be given. 4 w

9 JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM, attornies in fact.

May 25, 1786.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Friday night last, a bright bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, with a small snip on her nose, a hanging mane on her near side, part of which was cut some time ago and occasions its standing upright, a switch tail, she paces, trots and gallops. Whoever brings the said mare to the subscriber shall have four dollars, if taken up at any distance from town shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

3 CHARLES STEUART.

AS many of the friends of the late O. HANDY, Esq; and Messieurs HANDY and LLOYD, have repeatedly expressed their desire to renew a correspondence with that house, they are hereby informed that Mr. JOHN LLOYD, executor and one of the surviving partners, will have a ship in Patuxent, which may be daily expected, and will be obliged to every gentleman who may think proper to entrust tobaccoes to his care.

3 X

May 24, 1786.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 29th of June next, for ready money, at the subscriber's house, on the mouth of South river, four miles from Annapolis,

VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, feather-beds and bedding, glass and china ware, kitchen and plantation utensils, some corn and wheat, cooper's tools, cider casks, about two hogsheads of tobacco unpacked; also a fine young saddle mare, with a few cows and hogs; likewise a parcel of books of approved authors, in English, French, and Latin, some of them adapted for the use of schools, all in good order, with many other articles not mentioned. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

4 MARY THOMAS.

Annapolis, April 26, 1786.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT seven hundred pounds sterling cost of goods, well assorted, and suitable to the season. Likewise several young negro women, with and without children, late the property of James Tootell, deceased.

The store house lately occupied by said J. Tootell, to be rented, for terms apply to

4 JAMES WILLIAMS, JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis, May 19, 1786.

JOHN PETTY and Co.

Have for SALE,

A LARGE and elegant assortment of spring goods, which they are determined to dispose of on the lowest terms, for cash, country produce, or state certificates. 4 w

---

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

May 19, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, on the fifth instant, a negro man named WILL, about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-two years of age, rather of the yellow cast, his face is pretty full of bumps, he has a small scar on his forehead; his apparel is a coarse felt hat, upper jacket made of match-coat blankets, an under ditto of white woollen, with metal buttons marked U S A, a pair of half worn osnabrig trousers, and old shoes. Whoever takes up the above negro and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

tf SAMUEL EDELEN.

N. B. The above fellow has worked at the whip-saw, and can play on the violin. 4

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 flock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the *last time*, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

8 WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about fifteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

12

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street.*